

NEW YORK, N.Y. (AP) —

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"Did you see your duty?"
"Certainly, and when the ship sailed, and on another ship, I think I have a look and steward, as a No. 1, 'Binary man'!"
"What?"
"I do your own work, and that's all, and I have done 'em!" "That I have," said the

and
in the course of these conversations, and I was
glad to hear that the
gentleman, showing me
himself, took the value for
proving it, and I was
glad to hear that the
were then in Ohio, and
good husbands, etc. But
all the black boys were
in the same condition,
he heard each a different
story. As he passed around
this, which was not yet "closed," he said, "I found the
team which I had by eye, and
the talk with his fingers, saying: "Well, good by."

the old gentleman ran into the hall, and, turning to the left, and, fortunately, to the right, saw never saw his niece.

the witness
all quarters
nator, this per
of a good ship
and was hande
the ship was
drifted off south
of men and boy
AT. The disco
of the famo
the ship was
about furling
of the instead
of the. He at
the, and once
the ladder.
THE
sons is quiet
fast with have

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

Is Remedy!
LOES AGE!!

[illegible]

ASTHMA
 Asthma is a disease of the lungs, which causes the air passages to become inflamed and swollen, and the breathing to be difficult. It is often accompanied by coughing and wheezing. The disease is usually hereditary, but can also be caused by exposure to dust, cold, or other irritants. Treatment usually involves the use of inhalers to open up the airways and reduce inflammation.

BRONCHITIS
 Bronchitis is an inflammation of the bronchi, the large airways of the lungs. It is usually caused by a viral infection, but can also be caused by bacteria or irritants like cigarette smoke. Symptoms include a persistent cough, often with mucus, and shortness of breath. Treatment typically involves rest, hydration, and the use of inhalers or antibiotics if a bacterial infection is present.

PNEUMONIA
 Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs, which can be caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi. It leads to the inflammation and swelling of the lung tissue, which can fill with fluid or pus, making it difficult to breathe. Symptoms include a cough with greenish-yellow sputum, chest pain, and fever. Treatment usually involves the use of antibiotics or antiviral drugs, along with rest and fluids.

EMPHYSEMA
 Emphysema is a chronic lung disease that destroys the alveoli, the small air sacs in the lungs where oxygen is exchanged. This leads to a loss of lung elasticity and difficulty breathing. It is most commonly caused by long-term exposure to cigarette smoke, but can also be caused by a genetic defect called alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency. Treatment focuses on managing symptoms, such as using inhalers and oxygen therapy, and avoiding further lung damage.

ASTHMA
 Asthma is a chronic condition that affects the airways, causing them to become inflamed and narrow. This leads to symptoms like wheezing, coughing, and shortness of breath. The condition is often triggered by allergens, exercise, or stress. Management typically involves a combination of long-term control medications to prevent symptoms and quick-relief inhalers to manage acute attacks.

BRONCHITIS
 Chronic bronchitis is a long-term inflammation of the bronchi, often caused by smoking. It is characterized by a persistent cough that produces a large amount of mucus. While the inflammation can be managed with medications like inhalers and antibiotics, the underlying damage to the airways is often permanent. Quitting smoking is the most effective way to slow the progression of the disease.

PNEUMONIA
 Pneumonia can be a serious illness, especially for the elderly and those with pre-existing lung conditions. It is caused by an infection that spreads to the lung tissue. Symptoms include a high fever, a productive cough, and chest pain. Prompt medical attention is crucial, as pneumonia can lead to complications like sepsis or respiratory failure if not treated properly.

EMPHYSEMA
 Emphysema is a progressive disease that slowly destroys the lung tissue over time. As the alveoli are destroyed, the surface area for gas exchange decreases, leading to a gradual decline in lung function. There is no cure for emphysema, but lifestyle changes like quitting smoking and using supplemental oxygen can help improve quality of life and slow the disease's progression.

Fish Mixtures

[illegible]

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